Article

Urban Expansion and Agricultural Land Loss in China: A Multiscale Perspective

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Abstract: China's rapid urbanization has contributed to a massive agricultural land loss that could threaten its food security. Timely and accurate mapping of urban expansion and urbanization-related agricultural land loss can provide viable measures to be taken for urban planning and agricultural land protection. In this study, urban expansion in China from 2001 to 2013 was mapped using the nighttime stable light (NSL), normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), and water body data. Urbanization-related agricultural land loss during this time period was then evaluated at national, regional, and metropolitan scales by integrating multiple sources of geographic data. The results revealed that China's total urban area increased from 31,076 km^2 in 2001 to 80,887 km^2 in 2013, with an average annual growth rate of 13.36%. This widespread urban expansion consumed 33,080 km^2 of agricultural land during this period. At a regional scale, the eastern region lost 18,542 km^2 or 1.2% of its total agricultural land area. At a metropolitan scale, the Shanghai–Nanjing–Hangzhou (SNH) and Pearl River Delta (PRD) areas underwent high levels of agricultural land loss with a decrease of 6.12% (4728 km^2) and 6.05% (2702 km^2) of their total agricultural land areas, respectively. Special attention should be paid to the PRD, with a decline of 13.30% (1843 km^2) of its cropland. Effective policies and strategies should be implemented to mitigate urbanization-related agricultural land loss in the context of China's rapid urbanization.

Keywords: urban expansion; agricultural land loss; nighttime light data; China

1. Introduction

Agricultural land loss, as a type of land use/cover change (LUCC), is one of the most important factors that affect food security [1–4]. Human activities, especially urbanization, have resulted in a significant loss of agricultural land during the past decades around the world [5–8]. Substantial areas of agricultural land, including cropland, forest, and grassland, have been converted into artificial or impervious surfaces [3,9,10]. Therefore, mapping and quantifying agricultural land loss following urban expansion are essential to understanding its impact on food security.

China has been experiencing unprecedented urban expansion since its "reform and opening up" starting from the late 1970s [11,12]. The urban area in China has increased about four-fold [13]. China's rapid urbanization has contributed to a massive agricultural land loss that could threaten its food security [14]. For example, urbanization in the more developed eastern China led to a loss of 7% from 1995 to 2000 [15]. In addition, the expansion of urban area has reduced agricultural land by 34% in some major cities of the Beijing–Tianjin–Hebei region in China from 1990 to 2000 [16]. Approximately 24% of agricultural land was converted to urban land in Changzhou, Jiangsu province, China from 2004 to 2011 [17]. Hence, the study of agricultural land loss due to urbanization is particularly crucial in China.

Previous studies have estimated agricultural land loss caused by urban expansion in two major ways. Firstly, socioeconomic statistical data based on administrative units were used to obtain information on loss [15,18]. In spite of their authoritativeness, the socioeconomic statistical data only provide numeric records of loss for an entire administrative unit without showing internal spatial patterns [6]. Secondly, medium to high spatial resolution remotely sensed images have been widely employed for loss estimation [6,16,19]. These data mainly include Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM)/Operational Land Imager and Thermal Infrared Sensor (OLI–TIRS) images [20,21]. However, since they are limited by their geographic coverage [22,23], large amounts of computation and labor are required to obtain one-time information on loss at a national scale. As a consequence, few studies have accurately mapped urbanization-related agricultural land loss in a timely manner, especially at the national scale.

To deal with the above existing issues, this study aims to map urban expansion and agricultural land loss in China from 2001 to 2013. The objectives are (1) to map urban expansion at 1 km resolution in China using the nighttime stable light (NSL), normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), and water body data; (2) to monitor urbanization-related agricultural land loss at 1 km resolution in China using the above geographic data and land use/cover data; (3) to analyze urbanization-related agricultural land loss from national scale to regional and metropolitan scales.

The remainder of this study is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the study areas and data source. Section 3 introduces the methodology used. Section 4 analyzes the results of urban expansion and agriculture land loss. Section 5 presents the discussion, and the conclusions are given in Section 6.

2. Study Areas and Data Sources

2.1. Study Areas

Study areas were selected from three different levels for multiple-scales analysis. Following the first national level, the second is the regional level. Due to China's uneven socioeconomic development, different regions with great disparities of urban expansion have been formed. In this study, China was divided into three regions (eastern, central, and western) based on their socioeconomic development and geographical position (Figure 1). It is noted that these divided regions have been commonly accepted and widely used to analyze China's socioeconomic development [24,25]. The metropolitan scale forms the third level. Because China's urban expansion is concentrated in some metropolitan areas which contribute the most to agricultural land loss [16], six typical metropolitan areas—Shanghai–Nanjing–Hangzhou (SNH), Beijing–Tianjin–Tangshan (BTT), Pearl River Delta (PRD), Chengdu–Deyang–Mianyang (CDM), Zhengzhou–Luoyang–Jiaozuo (ZLJ), and Wuhan–Ezhou–Huangshi (WEH) (Figure 1)—were selected to represent this level.
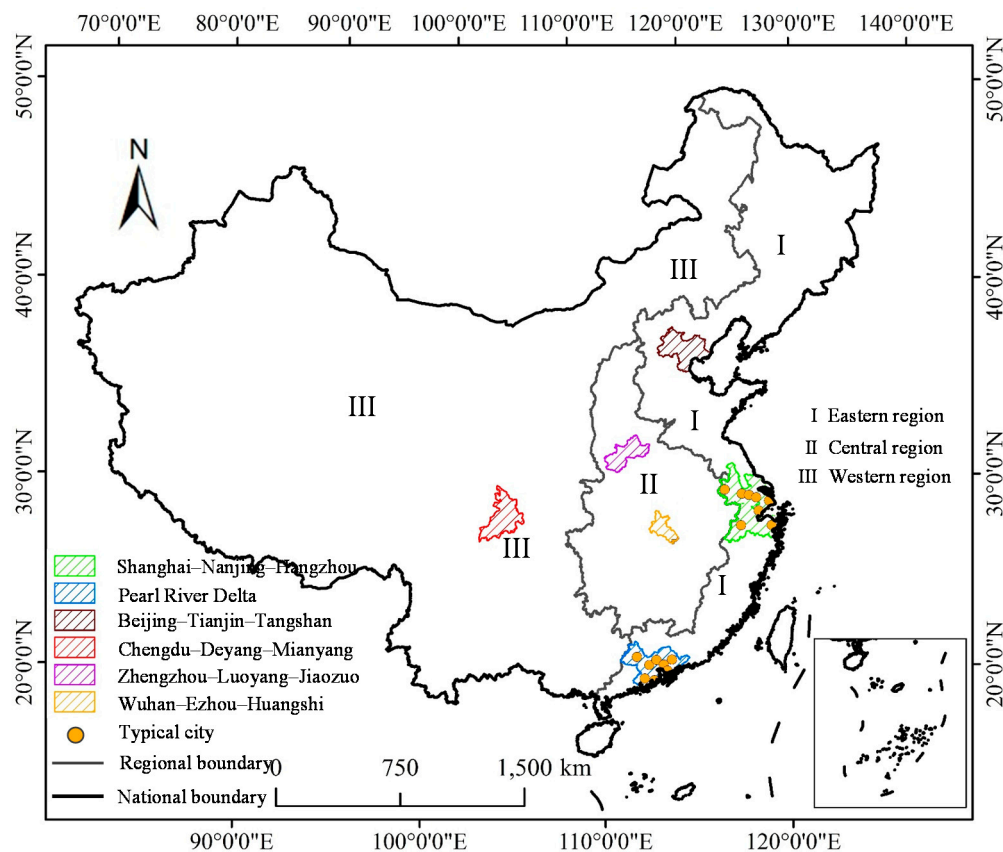
Figure 1. The location of study areas.

2.2. Data Source

The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program's Operational Linescan System (DMSP–OLS) NSL data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC). These data include the lights from cities, towns, and other sites with persistent lighting and removed ephemeral events, such as fire, and present the annual average brightness in units of six-bit digital numbers (DN) ranging from 0 to 63. They cover an area of −180 to 180 degrees in longitude and −65 to 75 degrees in latitude, at a spatial resolution of 30 arc-seconds (about 1 km). Since the NSL data were collected by three different DMSP satellites (F15, F16, and F18), they could not be directly used to map urban expansion due to the lack of continuity and comparability [26–29]. In this study, we assumed that the NSL data would continuously grow in China, and the DN values in an earlier year would be equal to or smaller than those in a later year. Spatial data were converted into raster format and resampled to a spatial resolution of 1 km and projected into the Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area Projection with reference to WGS84 datum.

The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) monthly NDVI and water body data were also used to map urban expansion. The national land cover/use (NLC) data were used to estimate urbanization-related agricultural land loss in China. Landsat TM/OLI–TIRS images and provincial gross domestic product (GDP) were applied to assess the accuracy of urban area extraction. The statistical data on grain production were employed to quantify the impact of urbanization-related agricultural land loss at a local scale. A summary of the data used in this study is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Description of the data used in this study.

Data	Data Description	Year	Source
NSL	Global nighttime stable light composite data	2001, 2005, 2009, and 2013	NOAA/NGDC (http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/eog/dmsp.html)
MODIS–NDVI	Monthly NDVI composite data of China at 1 km resolution	2001, 2005, 2009, and 2010	Geospatial Data Cloud (http://www.gscloud.cn)
Water body	Shapefile of water in China	2013	ESRI Baruch Geoportal
TM/OLI–TIRS	Ten images covering six cities (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Chengdu, Wuhan and Hefei) at 30 m resolution	2001 and 2013	Geospatial Data Cloud (http://www.gscloud.cn)
NLC	National land cover/use data at 1 km resolution in China	2000	National Data Sharing Infrastructure of Earth System Science (http://www2.geodata.cn/index.html)
Socioeconomic census data	Annual statistical data of two types—GDP (10^8 Yuan) and grain production (10^4 t) in China	2001, 2005, 2009, and 2013	The Statistical Database of Economic and Social Development by the National Knowledge Infrastructure of China (http://tongji.cnki.net)
Administrative boundaries	Shape files of provinces, cities in China	2008	National Geomatics Center of China (http://ngcc.sbsm.gov.cn/article/en/or/an/)

3. Methodology

Three main procedures were undertaken to map agricultural land loss caused by urban expansion in China: urban expansion was extracted from 2001 to 2013; agricultural land was mapped in 2000; and agricultural land loss caused by urban expansion was estimated at national, regional, and urban metropolitan scales (Figure 2).
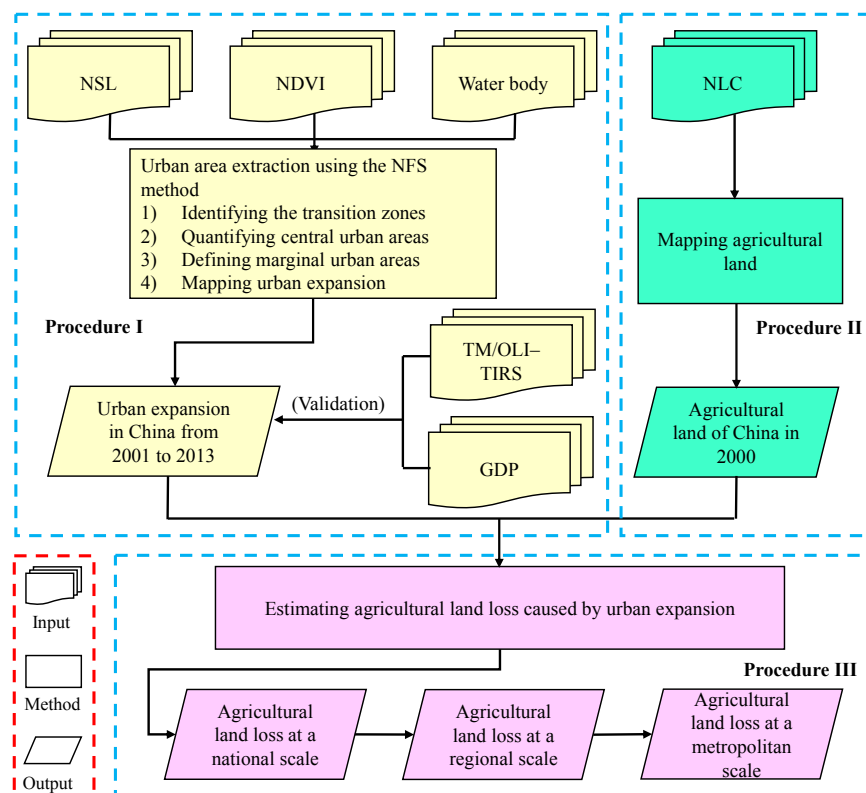
Figure 2. Flowchart of methodology.

3.1. Extracting Urban Expansion

Accurately extracting urban expansion is a prerequisite for quantifying agricultural land loss caused by urbanization. The NSL data have been demonstrated as an accurate and valuable data source for mapping urban expansion at regional, national, continental, and global scales [30–34] due to their appropriate temporal and spatial resolution. Among the published methods for urban area extraction from NSL data, the neighborhood focal statistic (NFS) method has been effectively used due to its simplicity [35,36]. However, due to the "blooming" natural features in the NSL data, the NFS method might confuse some non-urban pixels located in the marginal urban areas, and misclassify many natural features situated within urban regions. In order to improve the accuracy of urban extraction, we mapped urban expansion in China by applying the NFS method to the NSL, NDVI, and water body data from 2001 to 2013. The specific steps for urban extraction are as follows:

(1)　Identifying the transition zones. Because the NSL data could be treated as Digital Elevation Model (DEM) images, identifying the dividing lines between ridges and valleys is equivalent to distinguishing urban and non-urban areas. However, due to the "blooming effect" of the NSL data, these lines are actually transition zones, including both urban and non-urban areas. In this study, the transition zones were identified by using maximum and minimum NFS calculations.

(2)　Quantifying central urban areas. According to the differences of pixel values in the NSL data, the regions with relatively high values on the side of transition zones were classified as central urban areas.

(3)　Defining marginal urban areas. Since the transition zones are more heterogeneous landscapes, the marginal urban areas hidden in the transition zones were extracted using the minimum NFS calculation.

(4)　Mapping urban expansion. The primary urban maps were obtained by overlaying central and marginal urban areas. To deal with any misclassifications in these primary urban maps, we applied NDVI and water body data to remove natural features located within urban areas from the primary urban maps. Moreover, urban areas were assumed to continuously grow outward, and an urban pixel of reclassified urban maps in an earlier year would remain as urban in a later year. Additional information can be found in the supplementary materials.

Two methods were used to validate the mapping of urban area estimation from the NSL, NDVI, and water body data. Since Yang et al. [37] and He et al. [13] demonstrated that GDP correlated well with urban expansion, we firstly evaluated the estimated results against GDP at the provincial level in China. Secondly, Landsat TM/OLI–TIRS images were employed to validate the spatial accuracy of urban areas. Considering Landsat TM/OLI–TIRS images have much higher spatial resolution (30 m) than the NSL data (1 km), they are efficient to represent the real pattern of urban areas [20,30,38,39]. The urban areas extracted from Landsat TM/OLI–TIRS images were produced by the maximum likelihood classifiers based on training data extracted from typical urban areas. These results at 30 m resolution were then aggregated to 1 km urban maps to facilitate the intercomparison [20]. Finally, the Kappa, overall accuracy (OA), commission error (CE), and omission error (OE) were calculated and used for the accuracy estimation.

3.2. Mapping Agricultural Land in 2000

The land use/cover classification scheme (2006–2020) developed by the Outline of the National Overall Planning on Land Use [40] was adopted in this study and employed to extract agricultural land from the 2000 NLC data. According to this classification scheme, any farmland, including cropland, grassland, and forest, can be regarded as agricultural land. Several land cover types in the 2000 NLC data were combined to map three agricultural land classes—cropland, grassland, and forest. Specifically, paddy and dry land were merged into cropland; forest, shrub wood, open and other forest were reclassified as forest; dense, moderate, and sparse grass were all considered as grass

cover in this study. The detailed descriptions of each land use/cover type in the NLC data can be found in Ran et al. [41].

3.3. Estimating Agricultural Land Loss Caused by Urban Expansion

Agricultural land loss from urban expansion refers to the conversion of the corresponding land cover into urban land use. In this study, we calculated the areas of agricultural land loss in the urban expansion process for each pixel using Formula (1):

$$AL_{(i,\,j)} = AO_{(i,\,j)}^{2000} \times \left(Urban_i^{2013} - Urban_i^{2001} \right),$$ (1)

where $AL_{(i,j)}$ is the area of j type agricultural land lost at the ith pixel from 2001 to 2013; $AO_{(i,j)}$ represents the area of j type agricultural land at the ith pixel in 2000. $Urban_i^{2013}$ and $Urban_i^{2001}$ are class values at the ith pixel in the urban land map in 2001 and 2013, respectively. The class value of 1 represents urban while 0 is non-urban. The total area of agricultural land loss in each pixel was calculated through summation as presented in Formula (2):

$$AL_i = \sum\nolimits_{j=1}^{m} AL_{(i,j)}$$ (2)

where AL_i is the total area of agricultural land loss within the ith pixel from 2001 to 2013; m represents the original number of agricultural land types in 2000.

4. Results

4.1. Validation of Urban Area Extraction

The regression model was firstly used to compare GDP against the mapped urban areas at the provincial level in China. Based on current data availability, 31 provinces were used to implement the assessment. The results showed that the estimated urban expansion had a strong correlation ($R \geqslant 0.75$) with the GDP growth from 2001 to 2013 at the 0.001 level of significance (Figure 3). Six important capital cities (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Chengdu, Wuhan, and Hefei) with various levels of urbanization were chosen as samples to validate the spatial accuracy of urban areas. Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai are the most developed cities with a large-scale urban expansion in China. Chengdu, Wuhan, and Hefei are the socioeconomic centers in the western (Chengdu) and central (Wuhan and Hefei) regions, respectively. Hence, these cities are the most representative samples for urban expansion validation. The results showed that the urban areas of these cities extracted using the NSL, NDVI, and water body data in 2001 and 2013 presented an average Kappa value of 0.63, an average OA value of 93.58%, an average CE value of 2.67%, and an average OE value of 3.75% (Figures 4 and 5, Table 2). The relatively high accuracy suggested that the proposed method could be effectively and accurately mapping urban expansion in China.
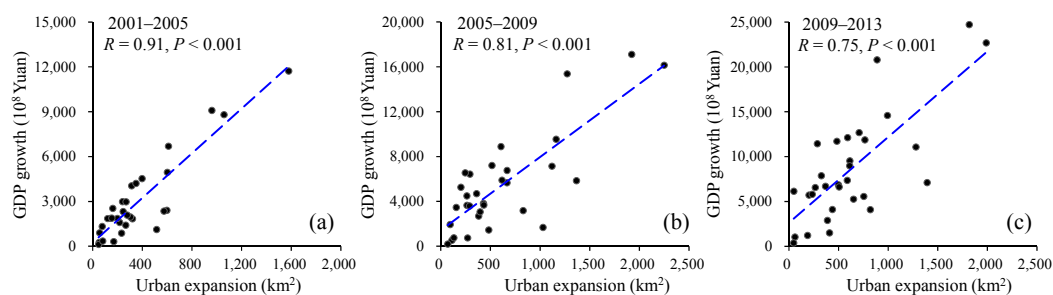

Figure 3. Correlation between urban expansion and GDP growth at the provincial level. (**a**) 2001–2005; (**b**) 2005–2009; (**c**) 2009–2010.
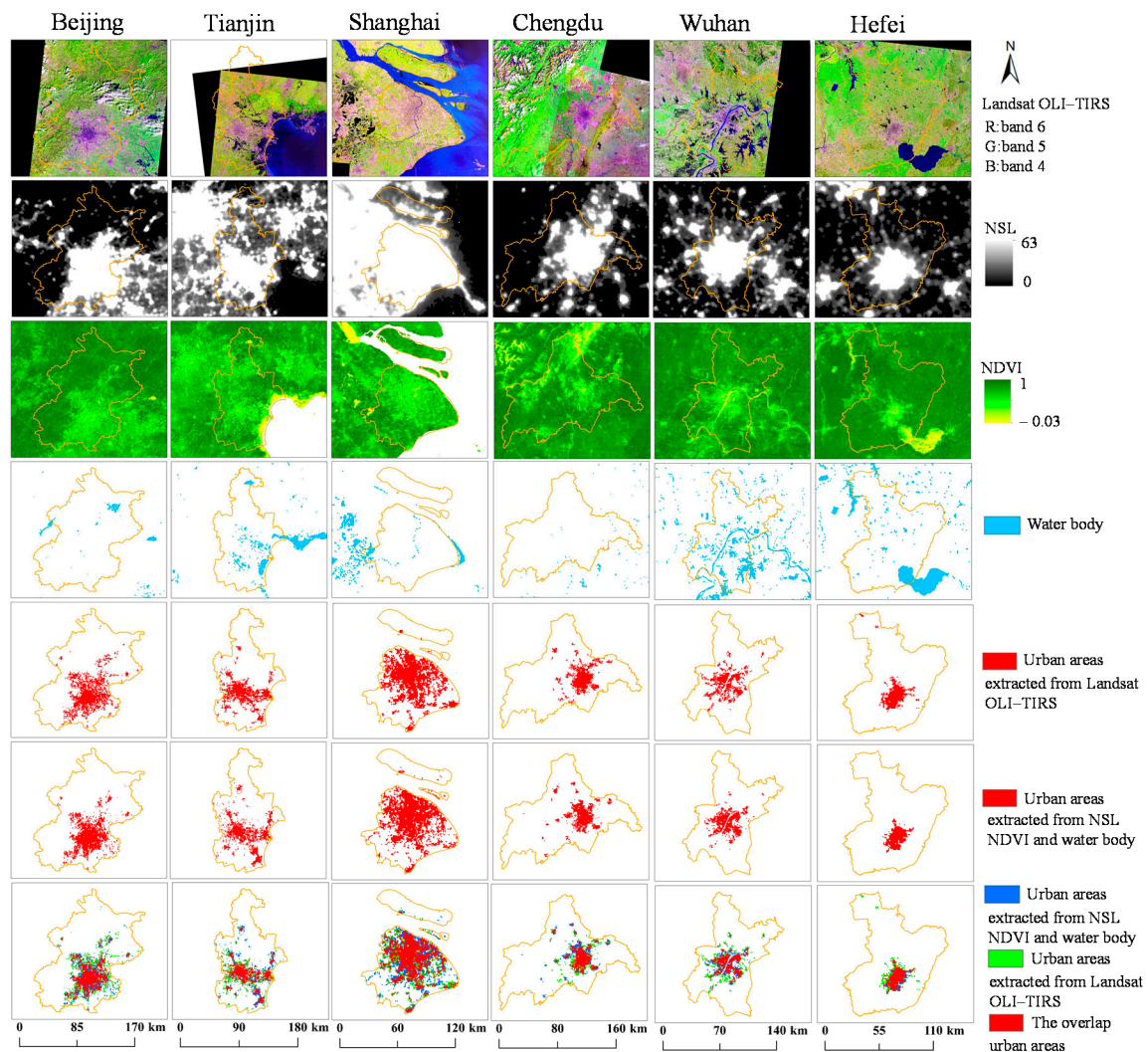
Figure 4. Accuracy assessment of urban areas extracted from the NSL, NDVI, and water body data in comparison with those from Landsat OLI–TIRS images in 2013.

Table 2. Accuracy assessment of urban areas extracted from the NSL, NDVI, and water body data in comparison with those from Landsat TM/OLI–TIRS images.

| Year	Index	Beijing	Tianjin	Shanghai	Chengdu	Wuhan	Hefei
2001	Kappa	0.62	0.60	0.62	0.56	0.63	0.66
	OA (%)	95.22	95.34	89.78	98.51	96.73	98.75
	CE (%)	1.62	1.38	3.22	0.25	0.55	0.11
	OE (%)	3.17	3.27	7.00	1.24	2.72	1.15
2013	Kappa	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.65	0.74
	OA (%)	90.46	89.75	82.96	94.89	93.43	97.15
	CE (%)	5.33	4.55	9.24	2.36	2.54	0.85
	OE (%)	4.21	5.70	7.80	2.75	4.02	2.00
Average	Kappa	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.64	0.70
	OA (%)	92.84	92.55	86.37	96.70	95.08	97.95
	CE (%)	3.47	2.96	6.23	1.30	1.55	0.48
	OE (%)	3.69	4.49	7.40	2.00	3.37	1.57
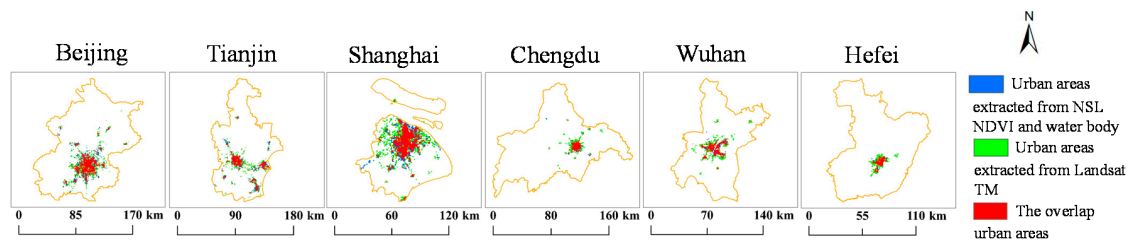
Figure 5. Accuracy assessment of urban areas extracted from the NSL, NDVI, and water body data in comparison with those from Landsat TM images in 2001.

4.2. Urban Expansion from 2001 to 2013

The spatial distribution of urban expansion in China from 2001 to 2013 mapped using the NSL, NDVI, and water body data is shown in Figure 6. Over the past decade, China experienced accelerated urban expansion, at a much higher rate than the world average. China's total urban area increased from 31,076 km^2 in 2001 to 80,887 km^2 in 2013, with an average annual growth rate of 13.36%, while the world average from 1990 to 2000 was only 3.20% [42]. Consistent with China's urbanization trend, the urban expansion within the three regions increased continuously from 2001 to 2013. However, our mapping showed a great difference in urban expansion speed between these regions, with the eastern region having the largest percentage of total land area to become urban areas (1.69%; 28,463 km^2), the central region experiencing medium levels of urbanization with a net growth of 0.75% (7736 km^2) of the total land area, while the western region showing the lowest percentage of its total area (0.20%; 13,612 km^2) to become urban areas (Table 3).
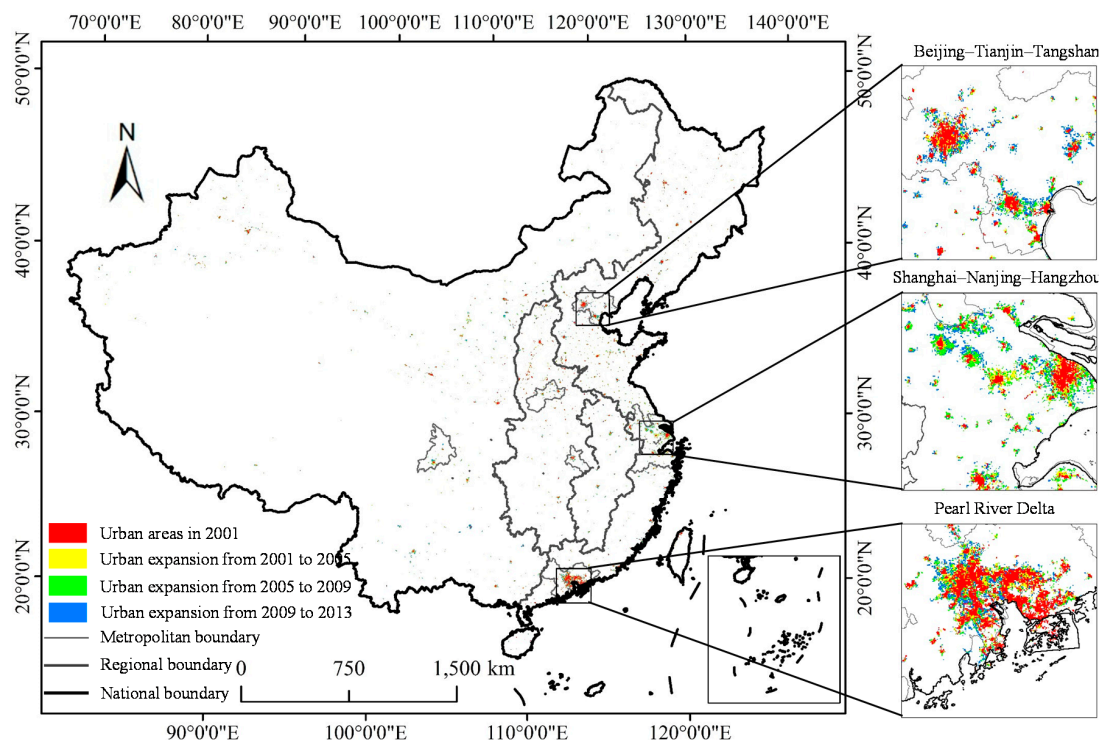

**Figure 6.** Urban expansion in China from 2001 to 2013.

Six metropolitan areas accounted for 2.88% of China's total land area but contained 33.21% of the country's new urbanized areas from 2001 to 2013 (Table 3). The SNH, BTT, and PRD experienced high levels of urbanization with more than 2900 km^2 of newly urban areas, accounting for more than 6.5% of their total land areas. For the CDM, ZLJ and WEH, more than 2% of their land areas were converted into urban areas from 2001 to 2013 (Table 3).

Table 3. Urban expansion and agricultural land loss at regional and urban agglomeration scales.

Administrative Unit	Total Land Area (km²)	Agricultural Land in 2000		Urban Expansion from 2001 to 2013		Agricultural Land Loss from 2001 to 2013	
		Area (km²)	Percentage (%)	Area (km²)	Percentage (%)	Area (km²)	Percentage (%)
Eastern region	1,684,856	1,547,427	91.84	28,463	1.69	18,542	1.10
Central region	1,027,217	951,166	92.60	7736	0.75	5276	0.51
Western region	6,725,648	4,574,035	68.01	13,612	0.20	9262	0.14
SNH	95,097	77,261	81.24	6787	7.14	4728	4.97
BTT	4048	32,718	76.00	2907	6.75	1680	3.90
PRD	52,556	44,636	84.93	4387	8.35	2702	5.14
CDM	39,833	38,112	95.68	939	2.36	666	1.67
ZLJ	26,759	24,177	90.35	928	3.47	580	2.17
WEH	14,731	11,166	75.80	592	4.02	325	2.21

4.3. Agricultural Land in 2000

The spatial distribution of agricultural land in China is shown in Figure 7. In 2000, agricultural land covered 74.94% (7,072,628 km²) of the total area, with cropland, forest, and grassland accounting for 19.10% (1,802,821 km²), 23.93% (2,257,876 km²), and 31.91% (3,011,931 km²) of the total area, respectively. The eastern region had high proportions of cropland and forest: 41.88% (705,574 km²) and 42.16% (710,365 km²) of their total area, respectively. Of the total area, cropland and forest made up 41.68% (428,093 km²) and 42.59% (437,499 km²) in the central region while grassland covered 41.56% (2,794,869 km²) in the western region. In addition, six metropolitan areas also had different proportions of agricultural land. In terms of proportions of their total areas, cropland was 54.97% (14,710 km²) in the ZLJ, 54.25% (7992 km²) in the WEH and 54% (21,511 km²) in the CDM. Forest was 56.52% (29,705 km²) in the PRD. It should be pointed out that grassland in particular accounted for 11.21% (4465 km²) of total area in the CDM (Figure 8).
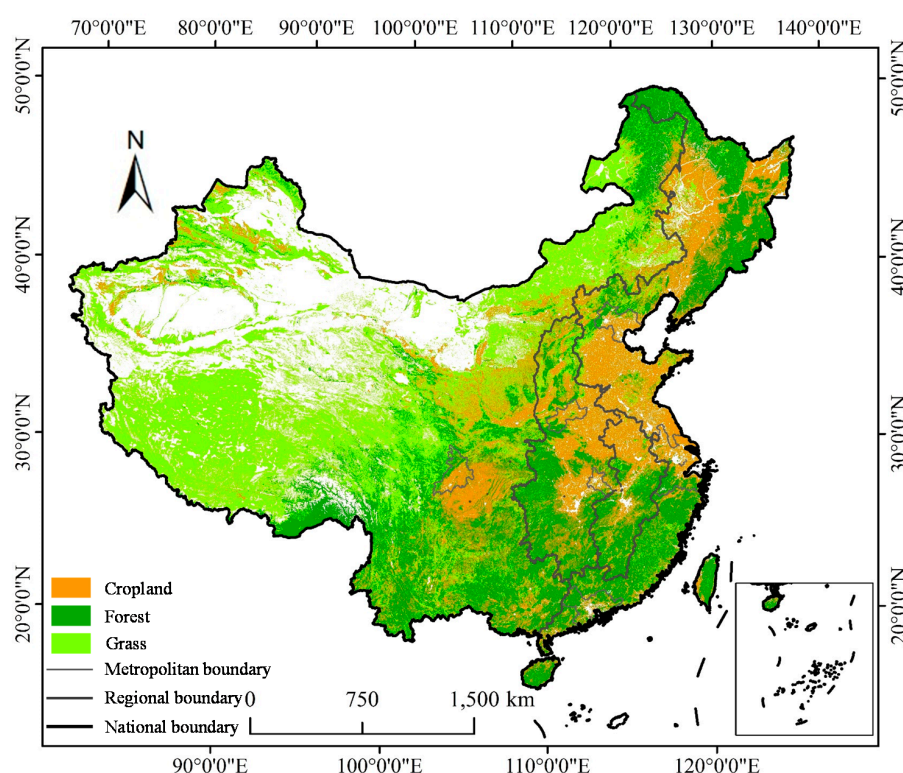
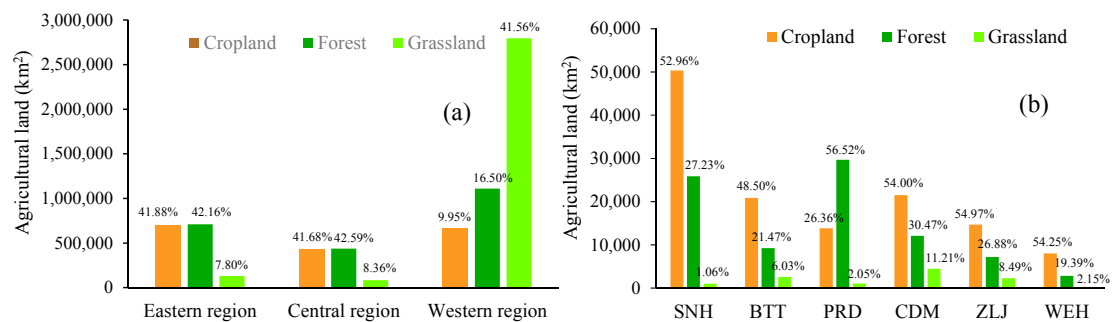**Figure 7.** The spatial distribution of agricultural land in China in 2000.

Figure 8. Agricultural land of 2000 at (**a**) regional and (**b**) metropolitan scales.

4.4. Urbanization-Related Agricultural Land Loss from 2001 to 2013 at National, Regional, and Metropolitan Scales

Widespread urban expansion led to a total loss of agricultural land of 33,080 km^2 accounting for 0.47% of the total area of agricultural land of China in 2000 (Figure 9). Cropland experienced severe loss with a high decline of 24,783 km^2 or 1.37% of the total area of cropland. Forest decreased by a rate of 0.17% of the total area of forest, which is equal to about 3750 km^2 in China. Grassland was least affected, with a low percentage 0.15% (4547 km^2) of its total area being lost to urban expansion.
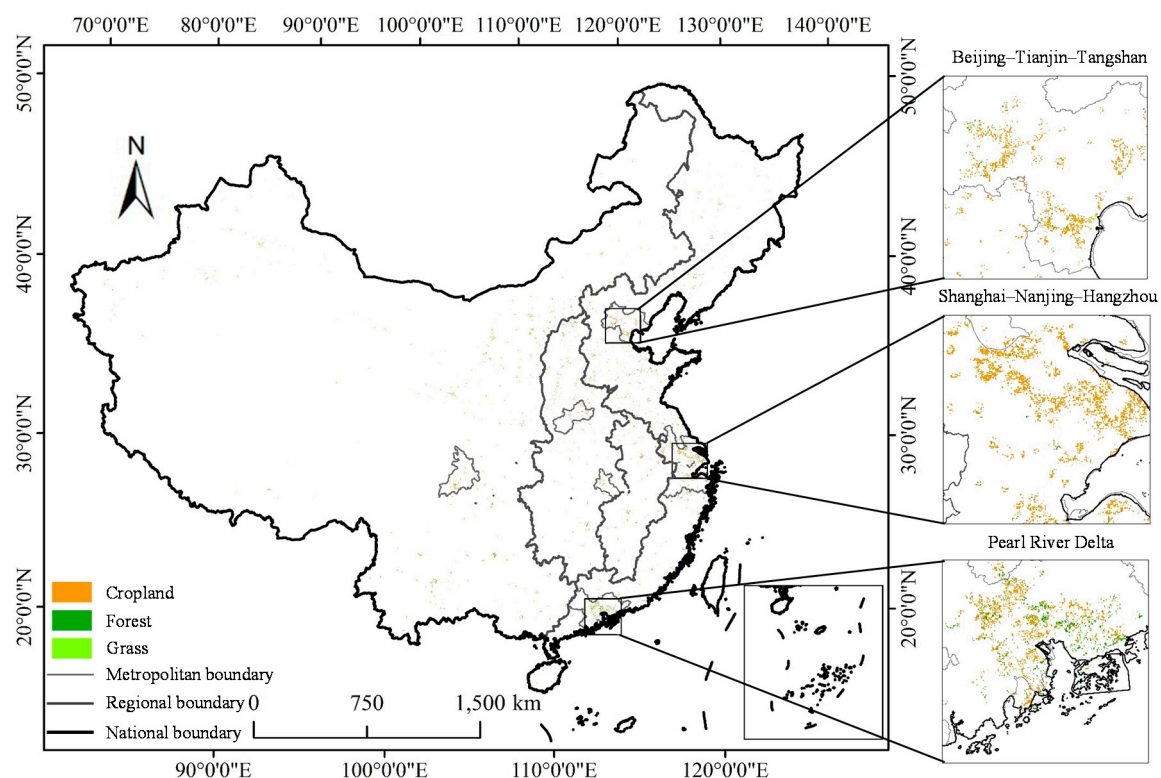

Figure 9. Spatial distribution of urbanization-related agricultural land loss in China from 2001 to 2013.

The impact of urbanization on the area of agricultural land differed in the three regions (Figure 9). The eastern region lost 18,542 km^2 or 1.2% of its total agricultural land area, whereas the central region lost 5276 km^2 (0.55%), and the western region lost 9262 km^2 (0.20%). Specifically, the eastern region experienced severe cropland losses with more than 15,000 km^2 accounting for 2.24% of its total cropland area. Although less severe, the central and western regions also lost a considerable proportion (0.7%–1%) of their cropland during the study period. A relatively significant forest loss also occurred in the eastern region (0.31%; 2180 km^2). The central and western region had low levels

of forest loss, accounting for 0%–0.15% of their total forest areas. Additionally, grassland loss was concentrated in the central region, which accounted for 0.49% (420 km^2) of the total area of grassland. Contrarily, less than 1.5% (3561 km^2) of grassland loss occurred in the western region (Figure 10).
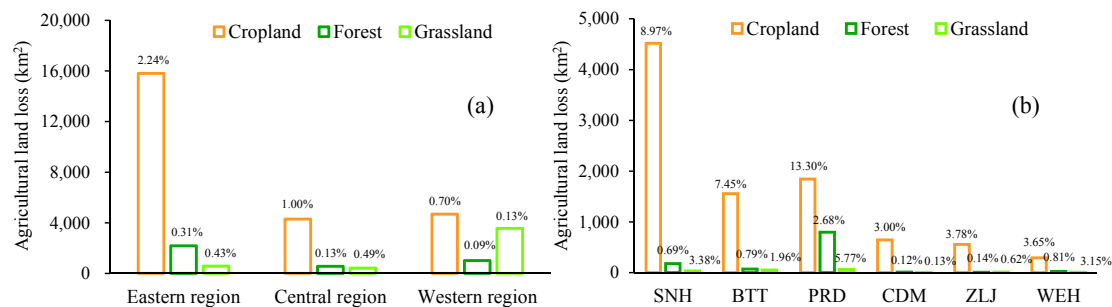

Figure 10. Agricultural land loss following urban expansion from 2001 to 2013 at (**a**) regional and (**b**) urban metropolitan scales.

A significant loss of agricultural land has been driven by urban expansion in the six metropolitan areas. Around 10,681 km^2 of agricultural land was converted into urban land use from 2001 to 2013 in these metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas with the largest percentages of their total agricultural land areas that have been urbanized were in the SNH (6.12%; 4728 km^2), PRD (6.05%; 2702 km^2), and BTT (5.13%; 1680 km^2). The WEH and ZLJ underwent medium levels of agricultural land loss with a decrease of 2.91% (325 km^2) and 2.40% (580 km^2) of the total agricultural land area, respectively. In addition, agricultural land loss of 1.75% (666 km^2) was detected in the CDM. It should be noted that a significant percentage (>8.5%) of cropland was lost in the SNH and PRD. Special attention should be also paid to the PRD, where about 6% of grassland was lost (Figure 10).

5. Discussion

5.1. Correlation between Urbanization-Related Agricultural Land Loss and Grain Production Decrease

During the rapid urban expansion of the last decade, considerable urbanization-related agricultural land loss has been found in China, especially in the six metropolitan areas. The SNH and PRD were particularly notable for having experienced an alarming drop in agricultural land coverage; more than 8% of cropland in these areas was converted into urban land use. The evaluated results were reliable because they were similar to those in Tan et al. [16] and Liang et al. [17]. In addition, compared with other studies [43–45], we also found the urbanization-related agricultural land loss in China to be much more serious than that of other countries.

Normally, there is a positive correlation between agricultural land loss and grain production decrease [46]. However, due to the technological progress and heavy use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides, China's grain production presented a growth trend during the past decades [47–49]. Nevertheless, the significant urbanization-related agricultural land loss has a positive correlation with grain production decrease and partly threatens food security in some developed areas. Figure 11 presents the relationship between urbanization-related agricultural land loss and grain production decrease in 16 typical cities (Figure 1) within the SNH and PRD, showing a positive correlation with *R*-value of 0.65. Specifically, the substantial area (>500 km^2) of agricultural land lost in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Suzhou, Ningbo, Foshan, and Wuxi correlated to a decrease of 2.01 million ton of grain production. Moreover, there was a significant heterogeneity in the quantity and quality of agricultural land with each city, and therefore each city has been experienced different grain production decrease. However, even relatively small agricultural land loss could cause a disproportionate grain production decrease. For example, Zhaoqing had a low level of agricultural land loss (137 km^2), yet showed a 0.23 million ton grain production decrease during the study period (Figure 11). Hence, it is very important to implement viable urban planning and agricultural land protection policies in these cities.
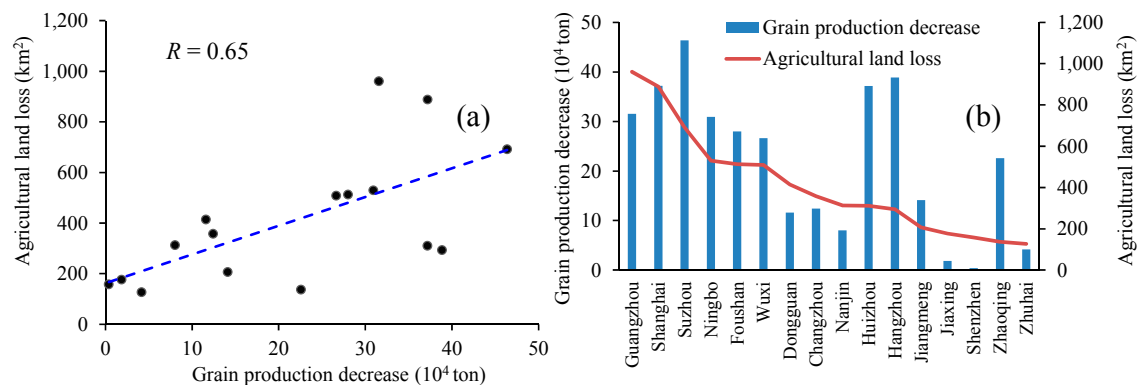
Figure 11. Relationship between urbanization-related agricultural land loss and grain production decrease in the typical cities. (**a**) Correlation relationship; (**b**) trend relationship.

5.2. Strategies for Mitigating Urbanization-Related Agricultural Land Loss

There is a pressing need for China to relieve urbanization-related agricultural land loss, but not hinder the growth of the economy. Key measures to solve current land problems include rational urban planning and strict agricultural land protection. Specific strategies were suggested as follows: (1) rationally control the direction and speed of urbanization to avoid blind urban sprawl; (2) increase efficiency of urban land use and adjust land use structure to optimize the allocation of urban land resources; (3) strictly implement the protection policies on the quantity and quality of agricultural land; and (4) effectively conduct land development, consolidation, and reclamation.

Due to different areas with great disparities of urban expansion and economic development, it is imperative to implement differentiated strategies to alleviate urbanization-related agricultural land loss. For the eastern region, more attention should be paid to the protection of high-quality agricultural land and improvement efficiency of urban land use. Because agricultural land loss was mainly from high-quality agricultural land in the eastern region, it is necessary to strictly protect the remaining high-quality agricultural land, and rationally implement land development, consolidation, and reclamation to supplement the shortage of agricultural land. In addition, the increased efficiency of urban land use could use its limited land resources more effectively, and slow down the rapid urban expansion. As the central and western regions are the important food producing areas in China, more attention should be paid to the strict protection policies on agricultural land, especially cropland. However, because the central and western regions are at an early stage of urbanization, it would be impossible to completely relieve agricultural land loss in the short term. It is probably more feasible in a short period to: (1) increase the efficiency of urban land use on the basis of intensive land use; (2) harmonize agricultural land demands among various urban organizations; and (3) solve conflicts of agricultural land demand among various urban departments. For the six metropolitan areas already at a relatively high development stage of urbanization, rational urban land use is an urgent task to relieve agricultural land loss. For example, high-tech manufacturing, financial, service, and Internet industries with low urban land demands should be vigorously supported, while highly land-demanding industries should be shut down or relocated to other places. Corresponding policies should be made in time to benefit agricultural land protection. For instance, tax and loan preference and financial subsidies could be given to companies with low land demands. Meanwhile, extra taxations should be imposed on industries with land waste, low land output efficiency, and poor land use structure. The six metropolitan areas also need to rationally guide the flow of population to avoid the blind expansion of urban living space due to a high intensity of population.

5.3. Limitations and Future Perspectives

There are a few limitations that need to be improved in future studies. For example, some natural features could be excluded from urban areas, but the NFS method falls short of eliminating

all the "blooming" natural features because the NSL data have a relatively coarse spatial resolution. The accuracy of mapping agricultural land loss also largely depends on the NLC data. Although the accuracy of the NLC data has been proven, mismatches between the estimated urban areas and NLC data still exist, resulting in some errors when evaluating agricultural land loss caused by urban expansion. We will analyze the relationship between urbanization and agricultural land using time series nighttime light data and NLC data to investigate the direction and trend of urbanization-related agricultural land loss in China.

6. Conclusions

Most studies on the spatial pattern of urbanization-related agricultural land loss in China have been conducted at the local scale. Few have considered it in a timely manner, especially at the national scale. Based on the integration of the NSL, NDVI, water body, and NLC data, this study examined urban expansion and agricultural land loss in China at multiple scales from 2001 to 2013. Urban expansion was firstly mapped using the NSL, NDVI, and water body data. The urbanization-related agricultural land loss was then evaluated from a national scale to regional and metropolitan scales. The validation results demonstrated that the NFS method could be effective and accurate for mapping urban expansion. The urban expansion was mainly identified in the eastern region, SNH, BTT, and PRD. The widespread urban expansion has caused a total loss of agricultural land of 33,080 km^2 in China from 2001 to 2013. At a regional scale, the high level of agricultural land loss was concentrated in the eastern region. At a metropolitan scale, agricultural land loss was mainly found in the SNH, PRD, and BTT.

Because significant urbanization-related agricultural land loss has a positive correlation with grain production decrease in some developed areas, there is a pressing need for China to relieve urbanization-related agricultural land loss. The relief strategies for China should mainly focus on rational urban planning and strict agricultural land protection. For the eastern region, more attention should be paid to improving the efficiency of urban land use and enhancing the protection of high quality cultivated land, while the central and western regions should incorporate and harmonize agricultural land demands among various urban departments. Rationalizing urban land use is also an urgent task to relieve agricultural land loss in the six metropolitan areas.

Author Contributions: Yun Chen, Bailang Yu, and Jianping Wu conceived and supervised the research topic. Kaifang Shi and Bailang Yu proposed the methods. Kaifang Shi, Linyi Li, Chang Huang, Rui Liu, and Zuoqi Chen processed the data. Kaifang Shi, Yun Chen, and Tingbao Xu analyzed the results and wrote the paper.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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